

HEALTH
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LONGRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

R E P O R T

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year ending 31st December, 1947.



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Council Offices,
LONGRIDGE, PRESTON,
LANCS.

COUNCIL OFFICES,
LONGRIDGE,
PRESTON, LANCS.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year ending 31st December, 1947.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report upon the health of Longridge for the year 1947

There was no alteration in the area of this district.

The social conditions of the population and the state of employment in the district were satisfactory. There were no extensions of industry within the area but the existing works in this and surrounding districts were sufficient to employ all those of an employable age.

The health of the inhabitants generally was well sustained during the year and there were not any epidemics endangering health or life.

Measles and Whooping Cough produced an increased number of notifications compared with 1946, but both diseases, though highly infectious, were of a mild character and after effects were few. Diphtheria again was absent. Poliomyelitis, so prevalent in many parts of the country especially during the summer months, did not appear at all in the district.

In the last two Annual Reports it had been necessary to report that owing to changes in staff it had not been possible to provide a full supervision over the milk supply. During the year however the Council decided to appoint the first whole-time Sanitary Inspector in this district and Mr. V. Norman Page from the Manchester Health Staff was appointed Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent. This appointment has enabled not only more frequent sampling of the milk to be carried out but also more frequent visits to milk producing farms. In the course of this work the register of farms has been corrected and completed, and a card index system established for all producers of milk. The quality of ice cream and the buildings where it was produced and sold were also thoroughly investigated and the results indexed.

A routine survey was initiated of defective houses in the district with a view to repairs or replacement when such can be undertaken. At the same time an attempt was made to assess these defects in order of priority of replacement extending over a period of ten years. Where it was possible to repair defects, even though these repairs could only be of a temporary nature, this was done.

The employment of a whole-time Sanitary Inspector who was also Cleansing Superintendent enabled the Council to provide increased cleansing facilities and to initiate a weekly collection instead of a fortnightly one as in past years. The salvage campaign for the recovery of waste paper and other articles required in the national effort was thus greatly aided.

The increased burden of work laid upon the Council necessitated an increased number of staff in other departments as well as in the Sanitary Department. As a consequence of this, the existing Council Offices were found to be inadequate for the housing of the staff. During the year, therefore, the Council decided to purchase "The Limes" Berry Lane, with a view to converting it to offices for the Council which would supply the increased accommodation necessary and at the same time provide a Council Chamber more in keeping with the dignity of the Authority. The new building came into full occupation on February 23rd, 1948.

Physical Characteristics of Longridge.

The district is a hilly one, the main portion of the thickly populated and industrial part of the area is situated upon an eminence of some 450 feet above sea level then rising to Tootell Height of 500 feet elevation. This height is continuous with the hump backed ridge known as Longridge Fell running to the North East of the township.

Surrounding this central eminence and falling from it to the Plain of the Fylde and the Valley of the River Ribble are the more rural parts of the area where are situated the farms producing milk. These lower and flatter portions of the district being a continuation of the Fylde Plain show the same geological formation. Thus there is a superficial layer of upper boulder clay containing stones and boulders, a layer varying in depth of Middle Drift Sand, and a Lower Boulder Clay Layer. These layers lie upon rock underneath and this rock is continuous to the Fylde Coast. The clay and sand layers vary in thickness in different parts of the district.

The central part of the area has shallow layers of Glacial Drift only and the rocks which are of Gritstone, are of a permeable character containing faults which permit surface waters from the higher levels to percolate to the lower.

In the north western part of the district the rock is of shale and is not permeable.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area in acres—3285.

Population (Census 1931)—4158.

Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population (mid 1947)—3991.

Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931)—1067.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1947, Ratebook)—1263.

Rateable Value—£24,040.

Sum representing a penny rate—£98.

The social conditions :—The chief industry is cotton weaving but there are stone quarries, an iron foundry, and many farms producing milk. The population is fully employed and is, on the whole, well housed in solidly constructed houses many of them of local stone.

There are five reservoirs in the district forming part of the Waterworks Undertaking of Preston Corporation. The laboratory in connection with the water supply is also situated in Longridge.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

Medical Officer of Health	...	...	G. G. Wray, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Whole or part-time	...	...	Part.
Other Public Appointments held	...		M.O.H. Fulwood U.D.C. M.O.H. Leyland U.D.C. M.O.H. Walton-le-Dale U.D.C. Senior County Medical Officer (not in private practice).
Sanitary Inspector	...	...	V. Norman Page, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., also Cleansing Superintendent.

Vital Statistics.

Live Births

							M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	33	76
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	5	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	38	81

Birth-rate per 1000 estimated resident population (mid 1947) 20·2

Still Births.

Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Rate per 1000 total (live and still births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	24

Deaths of Infants under 1 Year of Age.

All infants per 1000 live births ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Deaths and Death Rate.

		M.	F.	Total.
Total deaths (all causes)...	...	28	33	61
Death rate per 1000 estimated population	...	...	...	15·2
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ...	...	...	...	5
Death from Tuberculosis	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Measles	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Puerperal Causes ...	...	...	...	Nil

An Analysis of the Causes of Death.

		M.	F.	Total.
Diseases of the Heart ...	...	10	10	20
Intra Cranial Vascular Lesions ...	...	4	8	12
Cancer (all ages) ...	...	3	2	5
Pneumonia	...	2	1	3
Nephritis	...	0	3	3
Other Diseases of Circulation	...	1	1	2
Bronchitis and other Respiratory Diseases	...	3	3	6
Digestive Diseases	...	0	1	1
Prematurity, Congenital Malformations, etc.	...	4	0	4
All other Causes ...	...	1	4	5
		28	33	61

Twenty-three of these deaths, including four infants and three accidental deaths, occurred in other districts and were transferred to this district.

**Comparative Table of Vital Statistics for England and Wales,
Lancashire and Longridge.**

					Longridge	Lancashire	England and Wales
Live Births per 1000 of population	...	...	...	...	20·2	20·48	20·5
Death Rate per 1000 of population	...	...	...	...	15·2	13·02	12·0
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1000 births)	...	...	...	...	74	47	41
Death Rate from Measles per 1000 population	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·01	9·41
Death Rate from Diarrhoea (under 2) per 1000 births	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·78	5·8
Maternal Mortality Rate	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·35	1·17

A summarised table of the Vital Statistics in Longridge, Lancashire and England and Wales is given below :—

	Per 1000 of Estimated Population					Maternal Mortality Rate		
	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death rate from Tuberculosis	Death rate from Cancer	Per 1000 live Births	Per 1000 total live and still Births	Infantile Mortality	
Mean of 5 years.								
1942—1946...	18·7	13·4	0·29	2·02	Nil	Nil	44	
1946...	22·7	13·2	0·51	2·29	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1947...	20·2	15·2	Nil	1·25	Nil	Nil	74	
Lancashire	20·48	13·02	0·45	1·86	1·39	1·35	47	
England and Wales ...	20·5	12·0	0·55	1·85	N.A.	1·17	41	

N.A. = Not Available.

Infectious Diseases.

There were notified during the year 87 cases of Infectious Diseases an increase of 66 cases upon the previous year. These notifications were as follows :—

Measles ... ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Whooping Cough... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Scarlet Fever ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas... ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

There were no deaths amongst these cases, and only the one case of Scarlet Fever was removed to hospital. The absence of cases of diphtheria must again be emphasised. Although there were three deaths from Pneumonia none of these cases had been notified.

A table below shows the age grouping of the cases notified :—

Analysis of Notifiable Diseases

Notifiable Disease	Total cases all ages	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65 or over	Deaths	Removed to Hospital
Measles	64	4	2	5	7	9	31	4	1	1					
Whooping Cough	21	3	2	2	2	5	7								
Scarlet Fever ...	1			1											1
Erysipelas ...	1													1	
Totals	87	7	5	7	9	14	38	4	1	1				1	1

The Control of Infectious Diseases.

Immunisation Against Diphtheria.

Protective injections were continued during the year as a routine measure to prevent the occurrence of Diphtheria in children. Sessions were held at the School Clinic weekly or individual injections were given to children by private practitioners.

Reinforcement doses every 4 years were advised to the parents and many of them presented their children for this purpose. Leaflets emphasising the importance of immunisation were given to the parents of babies attending the Child Welfare Centre.

During the year the number of children immunised was as follows :—

						Age 0-4	Age 5-15
By Private Practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	32	2
By Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	...	...	40	11
Total	...	...	...	...	...	72	13

The number of children who received reinforcing doses was :—

These figures only represent those children protected at the expense of the Council for whom record cards have been made, they do not include those immunised privately.

On the Registrar General's estimate for child population the percentages of children immunised in the district would be 66·05 per cent in the under 5 group and 109 per cent in the ages 5 to 15 group. However a census made locally showed that the Registrar General's figures were inaccurate and on these census figures the percentages respectively were 66·05 and 90·81.

The percentages shown for the under five group is undoubtedly too low and it is in this group particularly that children are immunised privately and for whom the authority does not possess records.

The absence of diphtheria in the district during the year affords evidence of the efficacy of the efforts in the past years to protect the child population against this disease, and those unpleasant after effects of the disease, so prominent a feature of child diseases of the past, no longer present problems of treatment.

The general arrangements for the isolation and treatment of Infectious Diseases were similar to previous years.

The laboratory of Preston Royal Infirmary was used for the examination of swabs for infectious diseases.

7 swabs were examined for diphtheria.

1 swab for Enteric Diseases.

3 swabs for other conditions.

Several contacts of Small pox and other conditions were kept under observation.

General Diseases.

Hospital accommodation for diagnosis and for treatment were provided by Preston Royal Infirmary, Mount Street Hospital and by Sharoe Green Municipal Hospital, all situated in Preston or its immediate neighbourhood.

The Radium Clinic at Preston Royal Infirmary provided facilities for diagnosis and treatment for Cancer and allied diseases. The Laboratory was used for diagnosis and cases requiring more specialised treatment were transferred to the Christie Hospital, Manchester.

Services Supplied by the County Council.

Maternity. The Antenatal Centre held at the School Clinic was closed during the year. The poor attendance was the reason for the closure. All the arrangements for hospital treatment where such was required, were continued.

Private beds for maternity cases were available at Preston Royal Infirmary Maternity Hospital, at Mount Street Hospital, or at Sharoe Green Hospital.

Child Welfare. The Centre met weekly at the School Clinic, an Assistant County Medical Officer and a County Health Visitor were in attendance.

The number of babies on the Register was 232 and they made 1519 attendances during the year.

The School Clinic (Kestor Lane), included the following sections :—

Minor Ailments, Ophthalmic and Dental.

In all sections inspections, advices and treatment were provided for children from birth up to the age of leaving school.

Minor Ailments. Sessions were held twice per week for the treatment of skin diseases, eye diseases, ear diseases, injuries, inflammations and accidents.

Parents also attended with their children for advice, for treatment, or for general management. In the year 1947 256 children attended and made 1354 attendances.

Ophthalmic Clinic for the treatment of squint and defective vision. It met fortnightly and 106 children attended and made 138 attendances.

The Dental Clinic, met two days per week. During the year 532 children attended on 1186 occasions.

The majority of these attendances were for the purpose of fillings, thus preserving the teeth, and the remainder for extractions. Many of the extractions required general anaesthesia and 405 anaesthetics were given.

Children under school age were given treatment also, of whom 12 attended on 17 occasions.

6 Expectant and Nursing Mothers attended for treatment on 17 occasions and general anaesthetics were given.

Special Defects.

Orthopaedics—children suffering from Deformities or Paralyses were referred to Leyland Orthopaedic Clinic which met weekly, for treatment, inspection, or advice. Where admission to the hospital was found necessary such children were admitted to the Lancashire County Council Orthopaedic Hospital at Biddulph.

Blind Children were sent to Henshaw's Blind School, Manchester.

Partially Sighted Children were educated at the Partially Sighted School at Fulwood.

Deaf and Dumb Children to the Royal Cross School, Preston.

Mentally Defective Children inspected, tested and notified to the Lancashire Asylum Board for admission to special schools or institutions.

Tuberculosis

Patients suffering from the various types of this disease were dealt with by the Tuberculosis Staff of the Lancashire County Council.

Inspections, observation and treatment were available at the Walton's Parade Dispensary, Preston, where persons of this district suffering from the disease received attention. X-rays for diagnosis and for treatment were available, and Artificial Light in suitable cases was also provided.

Examinations of sputum were carried out at the Dispensary.

In 1947 no primary notifications were received. In the same period no deaths were recorded.

The table below is given for the age grouping of notifications.

Tuberculosis

New Cases and Mortality in 1947

Sanitary Conditions of the Area.

Water Supply, obtained from Preston Corporation, was sufficient in amount and of wholesome quality. The water was chlorinated and there were no complaints of excessive chlorination.

Preston Corporation took 17 samples of water from this district for bacteriological examination. All of them were satisfactory.

Two samples taken for chemical analysis also showed satisfactory results.

There were still thirty farms and dwelling houses not on the piped supply which drew their water from wells and springs. Some of these were above the mains level and some at such a distance that service would be uneconomic.

At one farm where it was desired to use a well supply for milk production as well as for domestic use, samples examined bacteriologically proved the water unsuitable for the purpose and the tenants were advised not to use this supply.

Refuse Disposal and Scavenging were carried on by the Council by motor vehicles. Weekly clearances were established during the year. Full details will be found in Mr. Page's report appended.

Sewerage. The majority of the dwelling houses were on the water carriage system, though approximately a third of the closets were of the waste water type.

A census made during the year revealed the details which are given in the table below :—

Number of houses on the water carriage system	...	...	...	1034
Number of fresh water closets	...	...	...	1034
Number of waste water closets	...	...	...	334
Number of privy middens	...	...	...	17
Number of pail closets	...	...	...	85
Number of dry ash-pits	...	...	...	Nil
Number of movable ashbins	...	...	...	1217

There were 11 conversions from waste water closets to fresh water closets.

Sanitary Inspections. 1421 visits were made during the year to investigate complaints or defects. Full details of the results will be found in Mr. Page's report.

Schools. All the schools were inspected during the year and no nuisances were found. It was not found necessary to close any of the schools for Infectious Disease in 1947.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply. The number of dairy farms was 55 with approximately 825 cows.

All the farms were inspected during the year at regular intervals the number of visits made being 150. Many of these visits were made in connection with unsatisfactory samples of milk, and advice was given on each occasion upon the production of a clean milk.

The number of dairymen (other than cowkeepers) was 4.

During the year 34 samples of milk were taken and submitted to bacteriological tests. Of these 14 were satisfactory and 20 unsatisfactory.

25 samples were submitted to tests for the Bacillus Tuberculosis. One was positive and the rest negative. One cow found to be Tuberculous was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

In addition 74 samples of milk were taken at a dairy in Longridge as a result of a complaint from Manchester that T.B. had been found in milk from this dairy. All this milk is produced outside the district and the investigations were made in conjunction with the County Sampling Officer. The result was that four farms were found to have Tuberculous Cows and these were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Twenty-one samples of milk were taken by the County Sampling Officer and tested for quality, all were genuine except one which was deficient of fat and solids-not-fat. A further sample obtained from the same source proved to be genuine.

Two farms provided new dairies and one new shippon was built.

Ice Cream. All the premises producing ice cream were inspected regularly.

Meat and Other Foods. The details of inspections and work done in connection with these foods will be found in Mr. Page's report.

The County Sampling Officer took samples of certain foods which were tested for quality under the Food and Drugs Acts. These were :—

Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 samples
Gregory's Powder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 samples
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 sample
Boracic Ointment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 samples
Cooking Fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 samples.

All of these were genuine.

Housing Statistics for 1947.

Nine new houses, 5 by the authority and 4 others, were erected during the year and in the same period 10 temporary houses were also erected.

The number of houses inspected for defects was 210 and 590 visits were made for this purpose ; 73 of these houses were earmarked for replacement when such is allowed.

30 houses were rendered fit by repairs by informal action and 9 formal notices were served.

Housing repairs were difficult due to the restrictions placed upon repairs and by shortages of labour and material.

Blood Donors

Sessions were held at the School Clinic and although the number of volunteers was less, sufficient attended to make the holding of these sessions worth while.

Reports Appended.

Report of Mr. Page.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

G. G. WRAY.

August, 1948.

THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

for the Year, 1947

To the Chairman and Members of the Longridge Urban District Council.

Mr Chairman and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I submit to you my first Annual Report on the Sanitary work of the Health Department..

I commenced duties for your Authority on the 1st May, 1947, and the work shown dates from then, there not being a Sanitary Inspector during the previous four months.

Some improvements have been made, and many more can be looked for in the future, as for the first time there is an officer appointed solely to carry out the duties entailed in the Health Department.

In conclusion, may I tender my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their support, and my fellow officials for their willing co-operation at all times and to express my appreciation and thanks to the Medical Officer of Health for his guidance and co-operation.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

1. Details of Inspections.

Total number of visits during 1947 (including Housing) ...	1421
Number of Revisits ...	609
Bakehouses ...	4
Cinemas ...	3
Drainage ...	167
Factories ...	62
Food Inspections ...	27
Farms, Dairies and Milkshops ...	155
Fried Fish Shops ...	4
Greengrocers' Shops ...	25
Houses inspected under the Housing Acts ...	210
Ice cream Premises ...	25
Licensed Premises ...	3
Offensive Trades ...	3
Premises inspected under the Public Health Acts...	263
Refuse Collection and Disposal ...	99
Rodent Control ...	73
Smoke Observations ...	6
Tents, Vans and Sheds ...	1
Water Sampling ...	2
Miscellaneous Visits ...	296

2. Details of Nuisances.

Defects or nuisances :—	No. Discovered	120	No. abated	95
No. of notices served :—	Informal	46	Statutory	21
Legal proceedings :—	No.	—	Result	—

3. Water Supply.

Two samples of water were taken from an underground stream from which it was proposed to supply a farm for domestic purposes and milk production. The results from the bacteriological examinations proving unsatisfactory, the proposal was abandoned temporarily.

4. Sanitary Accommodation.

The following are details of sanitary accommodation existing in the district.

Pail or chemical closets	Privies	Waste water closets	Fresh water closets	Baths	Moveable ashbins
85	17	334	1034	510	1217

The following is a list of Conversions carried out during the year.

No. of waste W.C.'s to Fresh W.C.'s ...	...	...	...	...	...	11
No. of pail closets to Fresh W.C.'s ...	...	...	...	...	...	1

5. Rodent Control.

The Council employ one part-time Rodent Operative who has been properly trained by the Ministry of Food, Departmental Directorate of Infestation Control.

A complete sewer treatment of the Council's sewers has been undertaken and the results have proved that the infestations are only of a minor degree. This is probably due to the sewers being only of small diameter and being often surcharged during wet weather.

Of the total 96 manholes baited with sausage rusk and arsenic, only 10 showed takes with an estimated kill of 20 rats. The sewage works and Thornley Tip have been frequently treated along with private properties as required.

Constant retreatments and inspections are helping to keep the rat population down to a minimum.

6. Smoke Abatement.

Six smoke observations were taken during the year. Where it was observed that excessive emissions of smoke were taking place, the premises were visited and suitable advice given.

The unsuitable and poor quality of the fuel were found to be the chief causes of smoke nuisance.

7. Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Dairies and Cowsheds.

Some improvements have been able to be carried out to several farms during the year, these include the provision of new dairies and the rebuilding of new shippens.

The following are details of Producers of Milk and Dairymen on the Register on the 31st December, 1947 :—

Dairy Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Wholesale Producers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Retail Producers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Wholesale Producers who also retail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Wholesale Traders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Retail Traders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938.

There are six Producers of Accredited Milk, two Producers of Tuberculin Milk, three Retailers of Tuberculin Tested milk (2 dealers and 1 supplementary licence) and one Retailer of Accredited Milk.

Report on Milk Samples.

During the year 34 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination and 25 samples submitted for biological tests to the Preston Royal Infirmary Laboratory ; 21 samples were tested for sediment, the results of which are shown in the following table :—

Test carried out	No. of samples taken	No. passed	No. failed	Percentage failed
Methylene Blue (keeping quality) ...	34	14	20	58.8
Bacillus Coli (cleanliness) ...	34	26	8	23.5
Tubercle Bacillus Biological Test ...	25	24	1	4.0
Sediment	21	15	6	28.5

Inspections of Meat and Other Foods.

Owing to the wartime restrictions of slaughtering continuing except at a Centralised Slaughtering Depot, only animals for home consumption under licence granted by the Ministry of Food are being slaughtered in this district ; most of the 32 pigs slaughtered were examined and found to be sound and free from disease.

Routine visits were made to Butcher's Shops and Grocery Stores and the undermentioned foods were found to be unsound and unfit for human consumption.

Bacon, 2 tins	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 lbs.
Baked Beans, 16 tins	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 lbs.
Fish Cakes, 5 dozen	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 lbs.
Fish (Wet) 5 stone	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 lbs.
Fruit Salad, 1 tin	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 lb.
Milk, Evaporated, 20 tins	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Milk, Condensed, 3 tins	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 lbs.
Orange Juice, 15 tins	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 lbs.
Peaches, 5 tins	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Pilchards, 20 tins	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 lbs.
Salmon, 1 tin	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 lb.
Stewed Steak, 5 tins	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 lbs.
Sausage Meat, 2 tins	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 lbs.
Christmas Pudding	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 lb.

8. Refuse and Salvage Collection and Disposal.

A weekly collection of house and trade refuse, pail closets and salvage has been inaugurated during the year, this service has been partly due to the substitution of a new 7-cubic yards Karrier Bantam refuse vehicle, delivery of which was taken in May, to replace the unsatisfactory and inefficient method previously used.

Though the shortage of steel has made the supply of dustbins difficult it was possible to renew 120 dustbins during the year, again materially assisting the efficient removal of refuse.

The following is a summary of the Collection and Disposal of Refuse and Salvage during the financial year ended 31st March, 1948, together with figures, where available, for the preceding financial year ended 31st March, 1947.

Estimated Weight of Refuse and Salvage Collected.

	1946/47	1947/48							
		T.	c.	q.	lbs.	T.	c.	q.	lbs.
House and Trade Refuse ...					—	666	13	0	0
Salvage	23	16	0	2		40	2	0	12
Totals	23	16	0	2		706	15	0	12

Cost of Collection and Disposal.

	1946/1947	1947/1948					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages	787	17	0		755	17	7
Motor Transport	611	10	1		564	13	6
Sundries	34	8	2		48	19	8
Salvage, cost of baling	—				183	1	2
	£1433	15	3		£1552	11	11
<i>Less Income</i>							
Trade Refuse	—				5	8	6
Salvage Sales	155	16	11		274	2	6
Nett Cost	£1277	18	4		£1273	0	11

Weight and Value of the Salvage Sold

1946/47			1947/48					1946/47	1947/48				
T.	c.	q.	T.	c.	q.	Mixed Paper	... ... ...	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
21	13	4	31	15	0			138	6	4	202	4	8
7	2		7	2		Books and Magazines	... ... ...	2	12	6	3	16	3
1	14	2	2	11	2	Newspapers	... ... ...	14	18	1	31	18	6
—	3	0	0	Ferrous Metal	... ... ...	—		—	3	0	0		
—	1	0	0	Non-Ferrous Metal	... ... ...	—		—	1	5	0		
—	1	7	0	Textiles	... ... ...	—		—	20	6	3		
—	1	0	0	Bottles	... ... ...	—		—	11	11	10		
23	16	0	40	2	0	Totals	... ... ...	£155	16	11	£274	2	6

9. Administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

There are in the district 33 factories with mechanical power and 9 factories without mechanical power. All the factories were inspected during the year and found to be maintained generally in a satisfactory condition.

Defects in Factories and Workplaces being Nuisances under the Public Health and Factories Acts.

			Found	Remedied
Sanitary Accommodation :—				
Insufficient	...	...	1	1
Unsuitable or defective	...	...	1	1
Not separate for sexes	...	...	1	1
Total	...	...	3	3

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

V. N. PAGE,

Sanitary Inspector.

